## THE STRICKEN CITY.

More Yellow Fever Cases in Memphis.

THE WEEK'S DEATH ROLL.

Sickness in Other Tennessee Towns.

TWO NEW CASES AT QUARANTINE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 16, 1879. The week just closed has placed to its credit th ighest record of deaths from the fever since its appearance here on the 9th of last July. The official report of the Board of Realth shows the total number of victims for the week ending at six P. M. to be forty-six. Since the first outbreak 139 have died of the fever within the limits of the city.

There were twenty-one new cases reported to-day.

The following lists embrace the names of the whites ogether with the deaths, as reported by the under lakers, for the past twenty-four hours:—
ERNST P. LEAKE, aged 23, corner of Elliott and

Cursey streets .. W. H. ENNIS, aged 40, No. 116 Gayoso street.

ANTON FRANKLIN, aged 24, City Hospital. Mrs. S. E. BUTLER, aged 27, No. 159 Union street WILLIE DRESHER, aged 4, No. 44 Jones avenue. PRANCIS GETZ, aged 7 months, No. 13 Bradford CORDELIA ATWOOD, aged 23, Caroline street.

CHARLES E. HAINES, aged 18, No. 43 Jones ave

ANDREW SHELTON, aged 24, City Hospital. WILLIAM MURRAY, aged 49, City Hospital. GEORGE GETZ, aged 35, No. 13 Bradford street. FRITZ OSTMAN, aged 15, No. 48 Ross avenue. Mrs. ELLEN CUNNINGHAM, aged 35, No. 204 De-

GUS ATCHINSON (colored), aged 22, No. 346 Madi-AROUND MEMPHIS.

Another case of fever has developed at White Haven, Tenn., in the son of A. L. Goff, the ticket agent at that station. The Howards sent a nurse there this afternoon, and Dr. G. B. Bradford, one of the State Board of Health inspection officers goes to the scene to-morrow morning. A telegram was received at noon from Julian Belford, at Germantown, Tenn., asking that an experienced and re-liable yellow fever nurse be sent to Bailey Station, Tenu., twenty miles east of Memphis, on the Charleston Railroad. It is presumable from the despatch that a case had also developed at that point. Arrangements are being made to-night to send a nurse there by special train. A JOURNALIST ATTACKED.

H. A. Pickett, city editor of the Avalanche, retired early last night feeling quite unwell. This afternoon his physician placed him under regular yellow fever treatment. So far his attack has been very light, his temperature not going higher than 101%.

OTHER PATIENTS.

Clanton Prestidge, son of Colonel J. S. Prestidge,
was stricken with the fever late yesterday afternoon. Miss Grace Prestidge, whose illness has been mentioned in these despatches, is progressing favorably. Major Guy, Ed. Moon, Ed. Shloss and Dr. J. D. White are all improving, Arthur White, son of Dr. E. White, and Paul Ross, the telegraph check boy, are both in a precarious condition.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.
The Howard Association have 207 nurses on duty, divided among 120 white and seventy-six colored fan flies. Their expenses are now over \$900 per day, and unless replenished, their treasury will soon be The wife of Chief of Police Athey was brought in from Raleigh, Tenn., to-day. She is

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. W. L. Coleman, of San Antonio, Tex., and who is acting in our midst under directions of the National Board of Health, has left stone unturned to disinter and bring to the surface every yellow fever germ. He has peen investigating the gender and nationality of each sporad coming within the range of either his olfactories or acute visions. While he is not at iberty, as is Dr. Cochrane, to make public his purof his investigation, no argument nor statislearned gentleman's firm convictions that the vellow jack of 1879 is indigenious to Memphis. First, it was pparent that the germ was innoculated into the Fourth of July celebration audience by a person who landed from the West Indies in June last, which developed on the aforementioned person during his attendance upon the fireworks display. Mulbrandon was in attendance at this cele-pration; hence the infection of the whole The death of Judge Ray and that of his family followed, and consequently a new form of imported origin must be found to ground a ase. Judge Ray was partial to foreign fruit, and the Doctor readily fell upon the fragrant banana which and been imported from New Orleans. The doctor s stolid in his convictions that yellow fover in Memphis, A. D. 1879, was imported, and what results his investigations will lead to the head and ront of the national board of health alone can di-LOCAL HEALTH STATISTICS.

Dr. John Chandler, the Secretary of our local Board of Health furnishes the following statistics:— Total number of cases for the week, 183-whites, 71; blacks, 112; under five years, S. Distribution by wards—First, 3; Third, none: Second, 2; Fourth, S; Fifth, 37; Sixth, 21; Seventh, 42; Eighth, 49; Ninth, none; Tenth, 21; total number of cases to date, 531. Meteorological summary for the week ending August 15, furnished by R. T. Gabney. United States Signal Corps:-Barometer, meaweekly, 30.029; maximum, 30.137; minimum, 29.863; Thermometer, mean, weekly, 79.4; maximum, 87.0; minimum, 61.0. Humidity, mean, weekly, 71.8. Total amaunt of rain fall for the week, 0.12. The thormometer to-day ranged between 64 and 78.

### QUARANTINE IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, August 16, 1879.

Last night the Board of Health passed a resolu ion that the Mallory line steamer Colorado, which in the South American trade, be permitted to enter with a cargo from New York. To-day the Board reconsidered this action and left the matter to the discretion of the Governor, who decided that the vessel could be admiltted after proper inspection and with the unantmous consent of the Galveston Board of Health. A despatch to the News from Houston states that the Houston Board of Health has passed a resolution establishing a quarantine against Galveston should the Colorado be permitted to enter port.

EXCELLENT CONDITION OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 16, 1879. Dr. C. B. White, sanitary director of the Auxiliary Sanitary Association, in his regular weekly report to the Executive Committee, says that the total mortality in this city for the week ending the 15th inst. is sixty-two. There has not been a case of yellow fever during the past week nor a suspicious case. This makes seventeen days since the last case occurred. The city enjoys the highest possible health.

REFUGEES FROM MEMPHIS. PETERSBURG, Va., August 16, 1879. Several refugees from Memphis, who have been spending some days in the mountains, arrived here to-day, where they have taken up their residence.

DEATH ON BOARD THE ENRIQUE BALTIMORE, Md., August 16, 1879. Aba Gelli, a sailor on the Spanish steamer Enrique rom Hayana, who was ill with yellow fever and taken to the quarantine hospital, died yesterday afEbriane, but she is still detained at quarantine. There is no case of yellow fover at the quarantine hospital.

NO YELLOW FEVER AT MAYERSVILLE, MISS. CAIRO, Ill., August 16, 1879, The following from the Secretary of the State Board of Health of Mississippi has just been re-

ceived: — MAYERSVILLE, Miss., August 16, 1879.

H. J. H. RAUCH, Calro: — There is no case of yellow fever here now. WIRT JOHNSON.

TWO NEW CASES AT QUARANTINE-BOTH FROM THE STEAMSHIP SARATOGA ONE PATIENT FROM BOYD'S HILL, STATEN ISLAND-QUAR-ANTINE MOVEMENTS.

The steamship Saratoga (Ward's line) arrived at this port from Havana on Wednesday morning last. The purser reported to the boarding officer from the Hospital Ship, Dr. McCartney, that her passengers were "all well." Trusting to this declaration, the Doctor did not pursue his examination beyond the usual routine. Among the passengers were a family of three-father, mother and child, a girl about seven years of age-by the name of Lopez-The child walked between its parents and went on board the Quarantine steamer Stephen K. Hapkins to be brought with the rest of the passengers to the city. On arriving here the Lopez amily left in a Staten Island steamer for the resi dence of a brother of the father, residing on Boyd's Hill, a fashionable locality, where the family where to pass a season of recreation. Late on Friday evening Di evening Dr. anderpoel was visited by Dr. John L. Feeny, a local physician of good standing in Stapleton, who stated that he had a serious case of yellow fever under his charge, and desired him to visit the patient. It was the Lopez child above mentioned. Dr. Vanderpoel found the patient very sick, but could not pronounce that night that it was a decided case of the malady. On callmorning (yesterday) Dr. Vanderpoel says that after investigating the symptoms he

poel says that after investigating the symptoms he felt that it was a case of yellow fever and immediately ordered the child's removal to the Quarantine Hospital. The father and mother, together with their luggage, which numbered several large trunks, were conveyed to the hospital at the same time. The Doctor left the patient at five o'clock last evening, when she was very low.

It seems that the child had been sick on the passage and a dose of medicine was administered to it. No mention of this fact was made by the purser to the boarding officer. The instructions of the Health Officer in this respect are very explicit, and peremptory. They require that every explicit, and peremptory. They require that every case of sickn ss, no matter how slight, existing on board on arrival shall be reported to the boarding officer.

Dr. Vanderpoel asked the purser yesterday why he did not by. McCartney know he had a sick child on board. The purser said he thought the child was afflicted with only a little cold and did not consider the case worth reporting. Dr. Vanderpoel told him that it was not his duty to think in such cases but to report the circumstances and let the thinking be done by the proper officers, who were responsible for the consequences. Dr. Vanderpoel does not suppose that the purser intentionally committed the error. Nor does he think Dr. McCartney was to blame for permitting the child to pass, for she walked on board the Hopkins, held by the hands of her parents and presented Lo signs of sickness or blame for permitting the child to pass, for si walked on board the Hopkins, held by the hands her parents and presented no signs of sickness disability.

her parents and presented ho signs of sickness or disability.

DR. PEENY'S STATEMENT.

Dr. John L. Feeny was called upon by a Herald reporter last evening at his residence on Beech street, Stapleton. He reiterated the statement about the arrival of the Lopez tamily on the Saratoga, and said the child had eaten a very hearty breaktast of ham and eggs in the morning about nine o'clock. On Thursday evening the brother of Mr. Lopez, rather of the child, who lives on Boyd's Hill, sent for Dr. Feeny. He at once repaired to the residence of Mr. Lopez and there found the child exhibiting unmistakable symptoms of yellow fever, with the usual accompaniment of black vomit. From his diagnosis of the case he was certain it was one of yellow rever. After consultation with Dr. Vanderpoel it was decided to remove the entire family at once to the Quarantine Hospital.

Dr. Feeny notified Mr. Tyman, president of the Board of Health of Staten Island, and it was at once decided to thoroughly disinfect the premises from

Board of Health of Staten Island, and it was at once decided to thoroughly disinfect the premises from which the sick child had been removed. This was done yesterday afternoon under the supervision of Dr. Feeny, and every other precaution taken to prevent the spread of the malady. The captain of police has been notified of the matter, and will take proper measures in the premises. Ne alarm has as yet been manifested in regard to the case among the wealthy residents in the vicinity.

ANOTHER CASE FIRM THE SARATOGA.

Dr. Vanderpoel conveyed another case of sickness, yesterday, to the Quarantine Hospital from the steamship Saratoga. The patient was one of the waiters. His symptoms have not yet developed themselves fully as of the yellow fever type, and the Health Officer is at present uncertain as to the character of his disease.

The Saratoga lies at Upper Quarantine discharging.

Health Olincer is at Dicease and the folia disease.

The Saratoga lies at Upper Quarantine discharging. Dr. Vanderpoel states that there is no antihority for the statement that there is to be a relaxation of the quarantine regulations. He has conveyed no such imprecision, and under present circumstances he does not feel justified in doing so.

Permits were yesterday given to the following vessels at Upper Quarantine:—Bark Fanny H. Loring. Captain Sennett, consigned to Miller & Houghton; schooner Minnie C. Taylor, Captain Taylor, consciound the sentence of the property of the property

Captain Sennett, consigned to Miller & Houghton; schooner Minnie C. Taylor, Captain Taylor, consigned to P. F. Gerhard. The brig Athol Cran, Captain Peters, consigned to Scannmell Brothers, was examined and given permission to load.

Information has been received at Quarantine that the schooner Albert W. Smith, from the Caribbean, and schooner David Owen, from Sagua, are on their way to New York with yellow tever on board.

AN APPEAL FOR KOMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS. Rev. J. A. Kelly, who remained at his post in Memphis last year while all his fellow priests were fallen,

phis last year while all his fellow priests were fallen, writes to Mr. McMaster;—

My Dran Friend—I am sorry to have to write to you again in last year's sad strain. Yesterday the yellow fever was declared epidemic. It might just as well have been so two weeks ago, My great anxiety is about the orphans. We have ninety-two now, and have refused several for want of means. Our orphans are chiefly supported by contributions from the markets, and these being now closed they are in want indeed. Two weeks ago we made application to the powers that be here to get assistance. They published that all who wanted ratious must leave the city, and they would be supplied. The orphans were removed out of town, some two miles and a half into the country. And yet our wise men, after publishing to the country that they needed no help and would feed all, white or black, in camps, caunot make up their minds to assist the orphans. If they do not need help it is hard to tell who does. As a matter of fact, they have not tasted meat for two weeks, When you speak of the clarity of the Howards—the "Howards" are not Catholic in their charities. Last year, while receiving thousands of dollars, they did not give the orphans one cent.

Professional beggars are not much esteemed, but

the orphans one cent.

Frofessional beggars are not much esteemed, but
we cannot help stretching abroad an itching paim.
As last year will you not help the orphan by forwarding to us whatever kind friends may contribute. Yours truly,

J. A. KELLY, O. P.,
Pastor of St. Peter's Church.

Colonel James, Postmaster, in response to the call for aid for orphans in Memphis, has caused a box for contributions to be put up in one of the coulours of the city Post Office.

### THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1879. The National Board of Health has been informed through its officers at Havana that the schooners Albert W. Smith, from Cafbarien, and David Owen, from Japan for New York, and the bark Enchantress from Matanzas for New Orleans, have left the port of Havana for the United States, all infected with yellow fever. The National Board of Health, having made inquiry of First Comptroller Porter, of the freasury Department, whether, if it became impossible through aid from the city of Memphis and from the State of Tennessee, to support the porsons encamped in the vicinity of Memphis, ent there to prevent the spread of yellow fever, a requisition of the Board upon the Treasury out of the appropriation of \$500,000 made at the last session of Congress would be honored by the Comptroller, he has decided that if the Board are of the opinion that a contribution for the support of these people is absolutely necessary to prevent the spread of yellow lover into other States their requisition will be honored. possible through aid from the city of Memphis and

#### THE CHAUTAUQUA MEETINGS.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., August 16, 1879. Professor B. P. Bowne, of the Boston University, lectured at the hall at eight o'clock on "The Beliefs of Unbelievers." The usual devotional conference was held by Major Cole at the same hour. Mr. R. S. Holmes, of Auburn, N. Y., spoke of the "Laws of Teaching" at half-past nine. At half-past ten Dr. Dudley A. Sargent gave his tenth prejude on "Physical Culture." At eleven Bishop Randolph S. Foster, of Boston, lectured in the amphitheatre to an immonse audience gathered, in spite of the rain, on "God's Method of Building a Race and a Kingdom." "God's Method of Building a Race and a Kingdom."
This atternoon several college meetings were held.
The Chautanoua Musical College gave its first grand
concert under the direction of Professor C. C. Case,
of Cloveland, at two o'clock, to a very large
audience in the amphitheatre. The dedication of
the Hail of Philosophy took place at four o'clock,
and addresses were delivered by Bishop Foster, of
Boston; the Nev. Dr. Newman, of New York; Dr.
Vincent, of New York, and others. Mrs. Seymour,
of New York addressed as arge number of primary
teachers at five P. M., and at seven o'clock Rev. Dr.
Adams lectured on the "One Man Power." At halfpast eight there was a vesper service with readings
by Miss Jennie Morrison. THE PARKER OIL FIRE.

UNPRECEDENTED DESTRUCTION OF OIL-LARGE IRON TANKS EXPLODE WITH GREAT FORCE-THE RIVER ON FIRE AND THE CITY NAR-BOWLY ESCAPES BURNING DOWN. [ Y TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PARKER, Pa., August 16, 1879. Parker city has just marvellously escaped destruction. The lightning on Thursday morning at five o'clock struck what is known as the Munhell tank, located at the conjunction of two small ravines, leaving the river on the east side about a quarter of a mile spart, directly opposite Parker, and inclosing Kellytown in a semi' circle extending back half a mile. The lightning split the tank, which contained 20,000 barrels of and sending two rivers of fire into the Allegheny, destroyed quite a number of dwellings and oil rigs that stood in their paths On the ravine south stood the Chajant & Robinson tank, containing 20,000 barrels of oil, which took fire and promised a lively blaze. A force of men at once induited the tank, and by the ap-plication of wet blankets, smothered the flames. They could not kill the smouldering fire, which continued until eight o'clock last evening, when a number of holes were cut in the tank, under the impression that a direct application of water would prevent any further outburst. The contact of fresh air with the smouldering oil set it ablaze, and in fifteen minutes afterward a terrific explosion followed, which blew the top of the tank forty feet in the air, carrying with it ten men, who were drilling the holes. Their names and injuries received have already been published. The oil burned gradually until ten o'clock, when an overflow took place and the burning fluid ran down into the river, but in so small a quantity that it did no particular harm,

About twelve o'clock a forcible overflow took place, throwing the oil upon the Crawford twenty thousand barrel tank, which was full, located just north. The burning oil caused the generation of gas in the Crawford in sufficient quantities to caus an explosion such as has never befor been witnessed or heard. There was a moment's warning, and the destruction wholly unexpected. Pieces of the iron were v

been witnessed or heard. There was not a moment's warning; and the destruction was wholly unexpected. Pleecs of the iron were whizzing in all directions for a distance of three full miles, while the concussion was so great that nearly all the windows on River avenue were shattered in small fragmonts, not excepting the French plate glass a quarter of an inch thick, in the windows of some of the large stores. The concussion was distinctly fall within a radius of five miles. The oil in the tank caught the flame and one solid sheet of fire rolled into the river and then spread over the water for a distance of 400 feet across the river and a half mile down the stream, sending the flame in serpentine curves 400 feet in the air and capping them with a dense black smoke, which shut out the light of day and placed the city in a brilliant glare.

As soon as the explosion took place and the people living on the flat or business portion of the city saw the 20,000 barrets of burning oil rushing into the river with such rapidity, they thought it had sufficient speed to send it to the Parker side, and there was enacted one of the wildest scenes ever looked upon. The people became panie siricken in an instant and most completely lost their heads. Men, women and children tranticelly rushed to and fro through the streets, the children crying, the women wringing their hands and giving voice to the most agonizing screams and the num-well the men were more crazy than the women. Finally some one oried, "Make for the hill!" and then there was a rush. Mothers picked up their little ones and sought the most direct way up the precipitous bluff. Men pulled their wives along with a suddenness that seemed almost bruill, and in some instances carried them upon their backs. Houses were left without any attempt to save even jewery and such other articles of value as might be carried about the person. They thought death was shadowing them, and were mindful only of personal safety. At one time the streets (there are only two of them) on the fla

The RIVER ON FIRE.

Those standing on the bluff, and safe from all harm, describe the scene when the river was literally on fire as one grand beyond human conception and beyond the power of pen to describe. It was awful in its sublimity, and even they were awed and made breathless by the picture. The burning oil touched the Parker side at a point overhanging Mike's run, three-quarters of a mile south, and the flames ran so high that houses located in this point, 300 feet down the river bank, were endangered and were only saved by the application of wet blankets. In half an hour after the oil reached the river it was divided by the current and the fire then began to hug both shores, but it had spent its force and all danger to the city had passed by.

ANOTHER TANK ARLAZE.

The oil from the Crawford tank set fire to the loading tank, containing 10,000 barrels of oil, and it is now burning furiously, together with the oil in the Chaitant & Robinson tank. The first named tank is expected to overflow, but no danger is anticipated, as most of the oil will be consumed before the overflow takes place. The city at this hour (quarter past nine) is lighted up with the brightness of the sun. The excitement has subsided, and all is now quiet in the citement has subsided, and all is now quiet in the city. In a few hours only the remnants of the tank and the scorched hills on the east side of the river will be left to tell the tale of the fearful oil conflagration, but will not furnish even the semblance of an idea of what transpired. The loss will reach \$100,000, and will be felt principally by the United lines. It is rumored that two of the men hurt by even the semblance of an idea of what transpired. The loss will reach \$100,000, and will be relt principally by the United lines. It is rumored that two of the men hurt by the explosion have died, but the rumor cannot be traced to any reliable source. When the old from the Chalfant tank touched the river it caused a wave of water three feat high to splash against the Parker bank, raising boats high and dry upon the shore. Forty feet of the Alleghany Valley Railroad was washed away by the oil, and passeners had to be transferred from one train to the other and by boats to the Parker side, to make connections with the Parker and Karns City line.

LIST OF LOSSER.

The losses are, as far as can be obtained:—Munhall & Co., \$18,000; Graham Oil Company, \$5,000; United Pipe Line, \$45,000; L. Leisey & Co., \$1,000; Parker and Karns City Railroad, \$1,000; Graham & Jackson's mills, \$1,500; A. L. Mer, \$1,500; W. H. Piper, \$1,000; J. McKerny, \$500; Fenton, \$500; Yingling, \$100; Alleghany Valley Railroad, \$1,000; W. Dee, \$500; Graham Loading Rack, \$500; Parker Merchants, broken glass, \$1,300. A very small proportion of the loss was covered by insurance.

### A PECULIAR CASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

POTTSTOWN, Pa., August 16, 1879. About three years ago Samuel Crooks moved from Philadelphia to a small farm about two miles south east of this place, where he has since lived the quiet and unobtrusive life of a farmer. At eight o'clock this evening he went to the residence of Justice of the Peace George B. Lessig, of the East ward, where he inquired for magistrate and fell in a swoon on steps. Justice Lessig was not in the hous the steps. Justice Lessig was not in the house at the time, but word was sent to him and he sent a constable to his residence, and the latter, thinking Brooks was intoxicated, carried him to Justice Lessig's office. An examination revealed the fact that the man's head was covered with cuts and bruises, evidently inflicted with some biunt instrument. Crooks was unable to speak and entirely unconscious. Doctors Withers and Keller were sent for, and upon examining the wounds of the unfortunate man pronounced them incurable. At this hour (midnight) he is suffering from concussion of the brain and is thought to be dying. The wounds on the head are unexplained and it is certain they were not inflicted by a fall. There is every indication of foul play. The errand of Crooks while scarching for the magistrate is thought to have been to lodge information against his assailant. He has not been removed from Justice Lessig's office, and has lain there perfectly unconscious and unable to speak since eight o'clock. Crooks is about fifty years of age and is strictly temperate.

### BLINDED WITH A KNIFE.

A complaint was made yesterday by Bernard Murray in the Jefferson Market Police Court against James O'Brien, who, he alleges, had stabbed him in the right eye a month ago, thereby depriving him of sight. Both complainant and defendant are boys of thirteen. The latter, it appears, had been drinking beer and began to throw stones at some of his com-panious. Murray remonstrated with him, when he drew a penknite and thrust it in his eye. The blade entered the ball and completely blinded the boy. O'Brien was arrested and committed in \$1,000 bail.

### "GROSS NEGLIGENCE."

A Coroner's jury yesterday investigated the circumstances attending the death of James H. Hilliker in the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital on the 8th inst., and concluded that it was due to injuries received by being struck by an engine of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in charge of George H.
Van Tassell, on the night of August 7, at 136th street
and Pourth avenue; "and we believe that gross negligence was and is now shown by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in not having a flagman or other means of warning persons of danger at
136th street."

# THE BOSTON MURDER.

Physicians Declare that Mr. Frve Did Not Commit Suicide.

RESULT OF THE AUTOPSY.

Friends Who Claim to Have Noticed "Company" in the House.

Boston, August 16, 1879. The mystery which now hangs around the death of Mr. Joseph F. Frye, so far from having been cleared up in any way, seems on veloped in a more impenetrable cloud than ever. Different parties are coming forward with information which seems to have some bearing upon the matter, each bit of which seems to from forming a connected story, If the noise which was heard by the Deene street party, in the vicinity of Joy street, at half-past eleven on the evening when Mr. Frye met his death, was that of a pistol, then it is fair to infer that he was killed at that moment, and that the report came from the house in which the man was struggling for his life. It may, however, be shown that some one in the vicinity discharged a revolver for some harmless purpose, as it would hardly seem possible that the report of a weapon of that size, discharged in such a room as the one where the body was discovered, would be heard with any degree of distinctness unless one was standing directly in front of the house. As to whether or not a robbery has been committed it is impossible to say; but it would hardly soom probable that such had been the case, since it is plainly shown that the parties doing the deed were not disturbed in their notarious work and they would have taken all the siver rather than a very small portion of it. The fact is that nearly all, if not the entire portion, of the plate was found un-touched in the open safe, Mrs. Frye states that he amount of money with him nor of keeping it in the safe, and the only thing which can now be said to be missing from the house is the watch and chain of the dead man. Even these may not have been stolen, as the opinion of several is that he had left it to be repaired, and events may prove that to be the case before many hours. WHO WERE HIE "COMPANY."

That Mr. Frve's hat, cost and cuffs were found hanging on a rack near the water closet door in the basement, and have been proven to be the articles worn by him on the fatal day, would lead up very plausibly to the theory that Mr. Frye did not meet his death by going to the basement to learn the cause of any noise made by burglars, but that he was murdered by some one who was in the house with him at eleven o'clock, when an officer of Division No. 3 heard piano playing in the parlor of the house and saw a light from th billiard room above. Mr. Frye may have been playing billiards alone, but he could not have been playthe piano, as it is said by those who knew his that he was not a musician. Mr. Frye was a member of the Temple Street Methodist Church, and had a large circle of friends. For twenty-ave years or more he had lived in Boston and had been engaged in business here. Up to early manhood he lived in Salem and was educated in the public schools in that city. His parents live at No. 90 Boston street, Salem. The father is proprietor of a bark mill at the corner or Grove and Goodhue streets.

DOCTORS DECLARE HE WAS MURDERED. n regard to the autopsy Medical Examiner Draper called to his assistance Dr. Henry G. Clark and Dr. Bush and about three o'clock commenced an auopsy, which was not completed until seven o'clock The result showed conclusively that Mr. Frye had entirely dispelled by the unanimous opinion of the three physicians that it was impossible for the wounds to have been self-inflicted. The general condition of Mr. Frye's health was found to be excelthe pistol shot, which passed directly the beart and liver, and could not be found b sicians. The line of this bullet was very the pistol was placed close to Mr. I side when it was discharged. Upon Mback, near his left side, and low de were eight distinct wounds, caused from some dull instrument, probably a knife, four of which wounds penetrated it fines. There were also two serious stabs

severe abrasion, which might have resulted that allow given before the other woulds were inflicted, and which, in the opinion of the physicians, stunned Mr. Frye. Although the physicians, decline to express any opinion as to how the murder might have been theories. The probability is a such that the other of the physicians decline to express any opinion as to how the murder highly have been theories. On the physicians decline the physicians declined with his assailant. They could not have been self-inflicted, but were caused by rapid, vigorous blows with a stilled the physicians declined with his assailant. They could not have been self-inflicted, but were caused by rapid, vigorous blows with a stilled of the trous of the physicians declined the physicians declined with his assailant. They becked the physicians declined the physicians declined with his his declined the physicians declined with his his had been declined the physicians declined with his his had been declined the physicians declined with his his his declined with his business on the subject, united in expressing their belief that he was murdered, and that the motive was the hope of obtaining plunder. It was a well kinown fact, among all acquainted with his his his declined the physicians declined with h

was sent to Wolfboro, N. H., where, with her two sons, she was spending the summer, informing her that there was trouble at home, and requesting her to return at once. This, however, failed to reach her in season for her to take the wain on Friday, and she inquired by means of the telegraph the nature of the calamity, and was informed that her husband was dangerously ill. After a night of sleepless anxiety she started for home on the first train of Saturday, reaching here shortly before two o'clock to-day. But before she arrived she had learned from the papers and from ether sources the full extent of the calamity which had fallen upon her happy home. As may have been expected the lady was prestrated with grief and was hardly able to give any definite information relative to that which it was so very important the detectives should know. She was not apprised of the nature of the trouble in the telegram sent on Friday, and first learned the awful truth from the conversations of passengers upon the train. She was accompanied by her two young sons, who scarcely realized the force of the blow that had fallen upon them. Soon after reaching her home she, assisted by Inspector Skelton, examined the contents of the safe and other valuables in the house and ascertained that the following articles were missing:—

Albout fifty pieces of silver, consisting chiefly of

in the house and ascertained that the following articles were missing:

About fifty pieces of silver, consisting chiefly of knives, forks and spoons, the gold watch and chain belonging to her husband and a set of cameos belonging to herself. The officers advance the theory that the large silverware was not taken on account of the bulk, the fear engendered by the nearness of the police station, and in consequence the great probability of encountering a police officer, which might not only be one of those on duty but also one or more of the officers going to or coming from the station house. Of course, under such circumstances, the party if arrested would be held for the murder as soon as the facts were disclosed. Mrs. Frye is positive in her conviction that her husband was murdered by some one who had watched his movements, and entered the house for that purpose. She names no one as an object of suspicion. Her husband, she states, was careless about properly securing the doors and windows, and also carried at times money or other valuables that would attract a thief.

There is considerable speculation in police circles as to the man or men who passed Thursday evening

states, was careless about properly securing the doors and windows, and also carried at times money or other valuables that would attract a thief.

There is considerable speculation in police circles as to the man or men who passed Thursday evening with Mr. Frye. None of them have yet informed the police that they were there that evening, and although the authorities have endeavored to ascertain who was there, they have not been able to find a single person. This seems somewhat remarkable. The windows were open and the piano was being played, and the billiard balls were rattling up to half-past ten o'clock. The men who were there must be Boston men, as out-of-town residents would hardly remain until that late hour, and yet no one of these persons has been found.

THE PUBLIC RECOMING ANXIOUS.

It is so strange that unless something is soon developed in this direction the police will be forced to the conclusion that the person or persons who were there have some special reagons for keeping out of the way. The value of the information which one man can give can be readily appreciated when it is said that, with the exception of the murderer, he was probably the last person who saw Mr. Frye alive. The rumors which are floating about town relative to Mr. Frye's financial losses through the vicisatiudes of business, his wife has within a short time had a large fortune left to her by her father, so that Mr. Frye could not have been financially embarrassed. Mr. Frye's wife was the daugnter of Peleg (Gardner, of Providence, R. I., and at the time of their marriage the couple had a large aumont of silverware presented to them, which was usually kept in the house. Mr. Frye's family associations were of the happiest nature, and so far as can be learned there was not a cloud on the domestic horizon. The house in which he resided was the property of his wife, having been bequeathed to her by her father at the time of his decease, some two yoars ago. Mr. Dunn, of the firm of Mosely, Dunn & Frye, with which the deceased was for

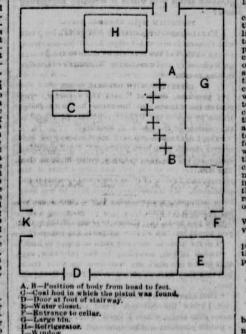
"If Mr. Frye was killed he was killed in the room where he was found."
"If he was killed," replied the writer. "Then you seem to incline to the theory that he committed suicide?"
"No. I did not the theory that he committed with the committed the writer."

"If he was killed," replied the writer. "Then you seem to incline to the theory that he committed suicide?"

"No, I did not say that," replied Mr. Dunn.
"Well, the inference that one would draw from your conversation is that he did," rejoined the writer."

"Be that as it may," said Mr. Dunn, and he was proceeding to speak further, when he was interrupted by a gentleman who remarked "I cannot see the motive for suicide." "The general public seldom do," replied Mr. Dunn, but the intimate irlends of the family may know the cause." The seal of secreey which Mr. Frye's relatives have thus far placed on their lips indicate in some degree the weight of Mr. Dunn's suggestions.

The following starting and very plausible theory, which seems well substantiated by the facts in connection with the appearance of the room in which the murdered man was found, is advanced by an officer whose ability in similar cases gives a weight to his opinions that cannot be disregarded. He says:—"The fact that Mr. Frye went into the basement because of some noise which he heard there hardly seems possible to me. That the hat, coat and cuffs, which he had been wearing on the day that he met his death were found hanging on the rack near the basement water closet door leads me to believe that he was about to leave the house with he was about to leave the house with he was acquainted with. A game of billiards was being played in the house at a late hour, and the leady who accompanied that easiler was at piane in the parlor was heard at the same time. What more probable than that he was play-ing billiards with a gentleman caller, and that the lady who accompanied that caller was at the same time playing the piano. I believe, from the general appearance of the body as it was found that it was a woman's hand who ladd it was found that it was a woman's heard who laid the head carefully on a piece of calico, and a woman's heart, even though there was murder in it, that prompted this tenderness toward the victim who had just been cruelly sent out of the world. Now, and this is only the barest supposition, we will imagine that some proposition to go out, probably to the fire that was then raging at Tremont Temple, had been made, and that some talk had been made respecting a lunch. Mr. Frye, accompanied by these two friends (I), goes into the basement where, before proceeding further, he takes off his hat, coat and cuffs, and then goes toward the refrigerator to see it anything eatable is contained therein. Just as he reaches it, and while he is bending over to open the door, one of the two strikes him on the head with a club, or, perhaps, the butt of the revolver, with which he was atterward shot. He staggers and falls when the blows are given with the knife or stillete in the back. This fails to kill him, and perhaps he staggers to his feet with the intention of struggling for life when the revolver is used, and the murder accomptished by the shot through the heart. That he went to the refrigerator and there received the first blow would seem to be substantiated by the fact that at that point his letters and cigars fell out of his pocket and probably the cigar stump found there came from his mouth at the same time. If such movements as I have supposed had taken place, the body would have failen in about the same position in which it was found. After the murderous work had been done, the two may have proceeded to the dining room, first stesling the watch and chain to make it appear as if the crime had been committed for the purpose of robbery, and there a search was evidently made for something besides valuables. The slab would not have been removed from the top of the safe because the parties doing it had any idea that it would facilitate their access to the safe, for they had deed the commendation of the safe removed the slab



MEXICO.

EXPULSION OF SENOR LLANOS ALCARAS-RECENT EVENTS AT VERA CRUZ-FIGURERERO-PARTIC-IPATION OF WORKMEN AND ARTISANS AT THE ST. LOUIS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

CITP OF MEXICO, August 10, 1879.

It is now understood that the reason for the expulsion of Senor Llanes Alcaras, editor of the Spanish paper Colonic Espanuola, was that he was guilty of visiting the garrison of the city and offering money to the men to pronounce against the govern ment. The penalty for the offence was death, but Pres ident Diaz merely banished Alcaras from the country, The opposition papers continue to criticise unfa-vorably the recent events at Vera Cruz, and complain of the arbitrary conduct of the Governor. It is said that Francisco Landero, a citizen, fearing that his life was in danger, took refuge in American Consulate there and received pro-tection. General Negrete's whereabouts are still unknown. A notorious guerilla named Dominguillero has been captured and shot. Figureerer, the famous leader of the Pronunciados in the State of Vera Cruz, was overtaken with four armed followers and his second officer, and all were shot. The old law in existence providing for the immediate execution of all parties caught in arms, whether under present of recognitions as the

inmediate execution of all parties caught in arms whether under pretext of revolution or otherwise has been drawn from oblivion by President Dins and he fulfils its text in spite of all outcries.

The Mexican National Association of Workmen and Artisans is diligently preparing to be represented at the forthcoming Industrial Exhibition a St. Louis, Mo. Importations having been made into Progress and Campeche of corn in bags made o cotton cloth useful for dresses, and every bag don daining cloth enough for lour ordinary bags, the Minister of the Treasury has ordered the paymen of duties on the value of the cloth as well as fines.

#### ELECTION ABUSES.

NOW MONEY IS USED IN RHODE ISLAND-FED ERAL OFFICERS ACTIVE POLITICIANS.

Newport R. I., August 16, 1879.
The third day of the investigation by the Butles
Committee into the alleged corrupt practices in the
Providence Custom House and the interference by federal officers at elections opened with the testimony of Major E. C. Pomeroy, a Custom House in-spector, who stated that in addition to his duties as inspector he was a clerk in a coal office, where this respect he followed the example of his prede cessor, who, besides being a government officer, was on the police force. Witness had taken no particu-lar part in politics since he was appointed to a government position.

William Foster, Jr., told the committee that

1865 he visited the Seventh ward room, and after voting was taken, with several others, into a barn, where he received an envelope through a trap door and, upon opening it, found it contained \$10. Did not know who gave it to him; knew that money was used at elections. He had been editor of a newspa-per in Providence and a greenback candidate for Governor. He had seen cards and checks used at

Governor. He had seen cards and checks used at elections and upon returning them to headquarters voters received their pay. The federal officers, General Brayton, Mr. Burroughs and others, had always been more or less active at elections.

VOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Asa A. Ellis said that a man who had not seem money used at all elections in Rhode island must be biind. Witness said it was used legitimately, as he called it. A man sold his vote, took the money openly and went off about his business. In the Sprague-Padelford campaign it cost Sprague \$130,000 and Padelford \$44,000. It was an open thing that votes were bought and sold. He had never been bought voters. Federal officers—refarring to Postmaster Brayton and Chatom House officers—were always electioneering and always at the polis on election days. He supposed all federal officials were political workers. The democrats were so strong that they were always in the market and always bought up.

Edwin R. Dawley, formerly chairman of the City.

they were always in the market and always boughs up.

Edwin R. Dawley, formerly chairman of the City Republican Committee, had been a very active politician. He knew that Brayton, the Postmaster, and Burroughs, a customs officer, were always engaged in the elections. He had not seen these officers use money, but he believed that money had been used. Mr. Burroughs was also a clothing dealer; was not much in the Custom House.

Charles C. Heath had seen and given out checks to voters, who, upon presenting them in a dark hall and at rum shops, received \$5 and \$10 for votes; in the Eighth ward, in 1875, \$2,000 were used at one election. Federal officers were very active and participated in this election, but he had never received any money from them. Saw Mr. Burroughs promise a voter \$10 for voting.

FEDERAL OFFICERS DOING FOLITICAL WORK.

Judge Irvin T. Case stated that rederal officers at Provisence took an active part in politics; did not know that they bought votes; had seen General Brayton at the Legislature and in the ward room doing political work; did not know about the use of money.

William N. Brown said he had been engaged in

of money.

William N. Brown said he had been engaged in politics for twenty-five years, and had never seen General Brayton take more than ordinary interest in the voting on election days. Witness was always at the ward room on those days, and had never seen government officers interfering at elections.

AN EX-OFFICER'S TESTIMONY.

government officers intertering at electron.

AN EX-OFFICER'S TESTIMONY.

William N. Richardson, a former clerk is
Office under General Brayton, said that
Office was the political headquarters,
workers, wirepuliers and politicians
all times to see the Postmaster and all times to see the Postmaster and plan the campaign. Drunkenness was a common thing in the Post Office. He had seen the Postmaster and two or three clerks drink repeatedly in the office. He knew that General Brayton was engaged in politics, as he had done political work for him while clerk in the Post Office. Republican tickets were arranged at the Post Office and carried out by the carriers while the mails were allowed to wait. Clerks were taken off with the Postmaster to go to Warwick, twenty miles from the city, to do election work and vote at caucus meetings and on election days. He was a soldier, and had been in the Post Office thirteen years when he was removed by General Brayton.

Other witnesses testified, but they knew nothing about interference by government officials at elections.

INTIMIDATION AT THE POLLS.

HOW MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURERS SEEK TO COERCE THE VOTES OF THRIR EMPLOYES. Boston, August 16, 1879. The Wallace Congressional Committee heard

further testimony to-day.

A. W. Putnam, of Sutton, said he had seen no intimidation at the polls on the part of the Mauchang Mill officials, but he believed the employes were

Lewis Green, of Sutton, testified to the same

John O. Parker said officials of the company carried the employes to the polls and influenced their votes to a greater or less degree, but he knew of no direct intimidation. He admitted to the committee that McDavitt had advised him what to say in testifring.

inson was to the effect that the officers of the Mau-chang Mill controlled or sought to control the po-

J. J. Love thought that last year the intimidation at Webster had led to a change in the result of the election.

Major McCafferty, of Worcester, believed that the employers' meeting in that city prior to the election had great effect in carrying Worcester for the repub-

had great effect in carrying Worcaster for the republicans.

W. M. Draper, of Douglas, employed by the axe company, who had 300 men in heir employ, testified that the foreman or the company distributed republican tickets at the polls at the last election and the town went for Taibot, which was unusually personally he had not been influenced or coerced, though he thought the distribution of tickets looked like coercion; he could not say Butler ever used threats of discharge to control the votes of men; witness named two men, both demorats, to whom Butler said before the late election it would be for their interest and that of the company to vote the republican ticket; one still works for the company and the other was discharged; witness as whip with which to drive their men to vote to please them; but Mr. Blair forced the admission from him that he thought they were honest in their opposition against Butler and that while they had the power of wholesale discharge of laborers they had not exercised it. Witness reluctantly admitted that he knew of no pisce in the country where a man could vote more freely than in Massachusetts, but believed that the corporations to a great extent control the votes of their operatives.

Warren Casey was discharged from the Douglas

rations to a great extent control the occasion operatives.

Warren Casey was discharged from the Douglas Works for voting for Butler; was warned when he voted for Gaston.

C. A. Stearns testified that there was more complaint in the election in Douglas in 1878 than for thirty years; he never saw an agent of the company pedding tickets until then.

CANADA BANK CIRCULATION.

OTTAWA, Ont., August 16, 1879.

A statement of circulation and specie is published by the Finance Department, and shows the total number of notes in circulation to be \$11,859,772; excess of specie, \$1,886.